23. Veterinary.—The number of Veterinary institutions rose from six to eleven, five new dispensaries being opened at Kuzhithura, Attungal, Tiruvalla, Alleppey and Minachil. An additional Veterinary Sub-Inspector has been appointed to carry on inoculation work among animals which are generally subject to the attack of contagious diseases.

24. Fisheries.—Two fish-breeding farms were opened at Quilon and a fish-oil factory and a fish-curing yard at Alleppey. The machinery for the factory has been fitted up. The fish-curing yard at Muttam was transferred from the Excise to the Fisheries Department. The night-school opened at Vaikom for the general and industrial education of the children of the Vala community is making rapid progress.

25. Industries.—The industrial problem is the problem of the hour. The war has provided the country with a great opportunity and it would be to its advantage to seize this opportunity with alacrity. Government have realised that the earnest demand for economic progress in Travancore, along with the rest of India, deserves sympathetic encouragement and active co-operation, and accordingly they deputed Dr. Barker in 1092 to conduct an industrial survey of the State, as a preliminary measure. Dr. Barker has now completed the survey and submitted the results of his investigations. He visited every taluk, except Devicolam, and has collected detailed industrial data in respect of each *pakuthi*. Every industry has been studied under different view-points and the facts embodied in two reports, one a detailed talukwar report showing the educational, economic and industrial features of each place, and the other a report of each industry taken separately. These reports contain much valuable information and are now being printed in the Government Press. Dr. Barker considers that the industries which may be immediately brought into existence in Travancore are shellac, tapioca, coir, palmyra, sugar, matches, soap, pencils, weaving and dyeing, brushes, and mat and basket weaving, and suggests that three or four industries may be selected from among the above and attention concentrated on them for the time being. The whole question is engaging the attention of Government and orders will be passed in due course on the proposals of Dr. Barker. In the meantime, with a view to ensure continuance of work, Government have created a Department of Industries for Travancore and appointed Dr. Barker as Acting Director of Industries with effect from the 1st Makaram 1094. The duties of the Director of Industries are to advise Government on all industrial and technical matters, to control the industries already started, to investigate the possibilities of new industries and organise them wherever practicable, to start small industries for purposes of demonstration, to investigate the raw materials available in the forests of the State for industrial purposes, to revive suitable cottage industries, to enlighten the people in regard to industrial matters by lectures, bulletins, etc., and to generally help in the industrial progress of the State. An important programme of work has been thus outlined for the Director and I feel confident that he will devote his best efforts to the industrial advancement of the country and that the people will render him their hearty co-operation and support. Seventeen bulletins on different subjects have been already published by him. The student deputed to undergo training in shellac manufacture returned and he was directed to conduct an investigation on the possibilities of this industry in Travancore. He has now completed the preliminary investigation. A scheme for the introduction of bee-culture as a cottage industry has been started at Nedumangad and a bee-expert appointed to popularise the industry among the people. At the instance of Dr. Barker, free training was secured for a Travancorean in pencil manufacture, for another in button manufacture and for two others in bees-wax manufacture. The present economic distress has brought into strong relief the need for the development of ship-building in Travancore and substantial concessions have been afforded to intending ship-builders in respect of timber and land.

26. Co-operative Societies.—The total number of Co-operative Societies at the end of 1093 was 45, of which 33 were agricultural and the rest non-agricultural.

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